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COMMANDERS DIGEST

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To Assist Military, Dependents

Officials Seek Improved Legal Services

Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird has taken action to increase the scope of legal services available to military personnel and their dependents who are unable to pay a fee for a civilian lawyer.

This action, taken Oct. 26, follows a comprehensive Defense Department study of the subject and approval of the pilot program concept by the American Bar Association's Board of Governors.

Historically, military attorneys have been limited to giving office advice to military personnel and their dependents in civilian legal matters.

Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower and Reserve Affairs Roger T. Kelley, acting for Secretary Laird, has directed the Secretaries of the Military Departments to establish pilot programs to provide free professional legal services to eligible personnel to the same extent as could be provided by the Office of Economic Opportunity under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended.

The pilot program will be conducted by the Military Departments and the U.S. Coast Guard with test sites in widely separated geographical areas. They are designed to ascertain the feasibility and desirability of expanding existing military Legal Assistance Programs through the use of military attorneys to provide more complete legal services—including drawing and filing pleadings, negotiation in behalf of military clients, and representation in civilian courts.

As set out in Secretary Kelley's "guidelines," the basic standard of eligibility is that the recipient of legal services is unable to pay a fee to a civilian lawyer for the services involved without substantial hardship to himself or his family.

It was pointed out to the American Bar Association by the Department of Defense Study Group Chairman, Colonel George McMartin:

"The military life is difficult enough, without abandonment of a just complaint, action or defense, for lack of more complete legal services. Military moves, and other factors, now mean that the serviceman frequently cannot afford time or money to get a lawyer who, if necessary, can take his case to the civil courts."

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Military Doctor Has Influence

Quality Medical Care Will Aid Move Toward All-Volunteer Force

The military doctor can exert a unique influence on the career decisions of members of the Armed Forces by providing high quality medical care to their dependents.

In this way those in the medical profession would be making "a very positive contribution" toward an all-volunteer force.

This is the thinking of knowledgeable officials in the highest echelons of the medical departments of the Armed Forces who are responsible for providing the necessary medical support.

The medical departments provide health services not only to the approximately three million military personnel but also to more than six million dependents and other eligible persons.

Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health and Environment Louis M. Rousselot sees the retention of sufficient numbers of career physicians as the most serious continuing problem facing the three military medical departments.

Speaking before the Armed Forces District of the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists at Las Vegas, Nev., Oct. 22, Secretary Rousselot said that the medical departments must have a large number of physicians who are skilled not only in their medical profession, but also in the military profession.

In other words, the military physician must be just as qualified as a military leader as he is qualified in the medical profession, he explained. These are the officers who make up what is frequently referred to as the "Core of the Corps."

"When we say 'qualified' in the mili-

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Officials Seek Improved Legal Services To Assist Military Personnel, Dependents

(Continued From Page One)

The president of the Federal Bar Association, A. S. Harzenstein, has indicated his support for the program and his organization will assist in its implementation, the Defense Department said.

Results produced by the pilot programs during an anticipated 18-month test period will be reviewed by the American Bar Association, the Office of Economic Opportunity, and the Department of Defense and U. S Coast Guard to determine whether the new legal services program will be continued and made available to all eligible military personnel stationed in the United States, the Defense Department said.

Guidelines For Legal Services Pilot Program

1. Each Military Department is to conduct a Pilot Program. The number and location of individual test programs will be at the discretion of the Secretary concerned.

2. The Military Departments should coordinate their plans to insure that test programs are not concentrated in one geographical area. The widest possible geographical coverage should be insured.

3. Standards of eligibility for recipients of expanded legal services should be coordinated between the Military Departments but such standards do not necessarily have to be identical for test purposes. The basic standard of eligibility is that the recipient of legal services is unable to pay a fee to a civilian lawyer for the services involved without substantial hardship to himself or his family.

4. At least one Military Department should conduct a test program at a location where a tax-supported Public Defender Program and/or a Public, Charitable or Bar supported Legal Aid or Legal Referral Agency is in operation. Working relationships should be established with the Public Defender with respect to the handling of criminal matters in which eligible military personnel and dependents need representation in civilian courts. To the extent feasible, cases involving military personnel and dependents should be referred to the Public Defender for handling.

5. At least one Military Department should conduct a test program at a location where there is the best possible combination of active duty military lawyers, reserve military lawyers, civil service lawyers, and a good climate of cooperation with the civilian bar. For purposes of comparison and evaluation at least one test should be conducted at a location where conditions are less ideal. In establishing such test programs however, it is to be borne in mind that ABA support extends only to the establishment of test programs ". . . in such states as cooperate and agree with the objectives of giving complete legal services to members of the Armed Forces and their dependents through the expansion of existing military legal assistance programs, . . ."

Following is the text of Assistant Secretary Kelley's memorandum to Secretaries of the Military Departments on "Establishment of Pilot Legal Assistance Programs," dated Oct. 26.

The Secretary of Defense desires that you establish a Pilot Program to ascertain the feasibility and desirability of expanding Legal Assistance Programs for military personnel and dependents to provide legal services, including representation in criminal and civil matters in civilian courts, to the same extent as could be provided by the Office of Economic Opportunity under Section 222(a)(3) of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 (as amended by Section 104, Public Law 91-177, 30 December 1969) (42 U.S.C. 2809(a)(3). The American Bar Association has given its approval and support to the proposed expansion of military legal assistance programs.

In the establishment and conduct of the Pilot Programs, consideration should be given to the facts, conclusions and recommendations developed by the Department of Defense Study Group which explored this matter in depth.

You are to have the widest possible latitude in conducting the Pilot Programs. Accordingly, only the necessary minimum guidelines have been established by the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

In view of Secretary Laird's personal interest in this important matter, it is requested that you and your Judge Advocate General give personal attention to the Pilot Program. It is recognized that other programs are competing for time, material resources, personnel and funds. However, this program merits such priority and support as is necessary to insure that it does not fail from lack of support within DoD. In this connection, in the implementation of personnel cutbacks consideration should be given to the impact of these new requirements on The Judge Advocate General and his personnel.

Upon completion of the Pilot Programs, the results will be evaluated by the Office of the Secretary of Defense in consultation with the United States Coast Guard, the American Bar Association and the Office of Economic Opportunity so that mutually satisfactory decisions can be made regarding the continuance of these expanded efforts to provide complete legal services to military personnel and their dependents who are unable to pay legal fees. Therefore, it is requested that a final report on the Pilot Program conducted by your Department be submitted to this office no later than May 1, 1972. It is also requested that progress reports be submitted on or about March 1, 1971, July 1, 1971, and December 1, 1971. Progress reports will be in narrative form. The format of the final report will be developed and furnished at a later date.

Upon submission of the final report and pending decision regarding future actions, you are requested to continue the operation of existing Pilot Programs.

In all actions taken it should be made clear that the expanded military legal assistance program is not intended to deprive civilian attorneys of sources of income but, to the contrary, is intended to provide legal services for eligible personnel who cannot provide a source of income to the civilian bar.

SEATO Military Advisers Review Situation In Southeast Asia

The 33rd Conference of the Military Advisers of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization, under the chairmanship of General Sir John Wilton, Military Adviser for Australia, met at Camp H. M. Smith, Hawaii, in mid-October for a review of the situation in Southeast Asia.

The Military Advisers stressed the need to sustain military effectiveness to counter continuing and widespread Communist subversion, insurgency and aggression in the Treaty Area. They reaffirmed that the Communist threat could be countered by a Free World Organization firmly resolved to stand together and that military cooperation in SEATO continues to be essential as a deterrent against aggression in the Treaty Area.

The Secretary-General, Lieutenant General Jesus Vargas, addressed the Military Advisers on political developments in the Treaty Area. He commended the five-point Vietnam peace initiative by the United States Government as an honorable, practical and fair way to bring peace to the peoples of Indochina.

The Chief of the Military Planning Office, Brigadier General Felix T. Pestana, reported on the progress achieved in updating SEATO Military Plans since the last Conference.

SEATO Secretary General Jesus Vargas joins SEATO military leaders at the opening ceremony of the 33rd SEATO Military Advisers Conference at Camp H. M. Smith, Hawaii, in mid-October. From left to right: General Sir John Wilton, Australia; Lieutenant General Sir Leonard Thornton, New Zealand; General Manuel T. Yan, Philippines; Secretary General Vargas, Brigadier General Felix T. Pestana, Chief, SEATO Military Planning Office, Air Chief Marshall Dawee Chullasapya, Thailand; Air Chief Marshall Sir Brian Burnett, United Kingdom and Admiral John S. McCain Jr., United States.

NATO VISITOR — Brigadier General Hans-Georg Biedermann, Armed Forces Deputy Chief of Staff for Education and Training in the West German Army, inspects a helicopter M-60 machine gun at Ft. Rucker, Ala. Brig. Gen. Biedermann and five other members of the German Army were at the Alabama post to study aviation training areas.

The United States Military Adviser, Admiral John S. McCain Jr., reaffirmed that SEATO was an indispensable shield to checkmate the Communist threat in Southeast Asia and is consistent with the Nixon Doctrine. He reviewed the military situation in Southeast Asia, stressing the importance of the successful operations in Cambodia wherein enemy sanctuary areas and supply caches were destroyed. These operations provided new impetus to the Vietnamization and pacification efforts.

Admiral McCain said that the burden of fighting was rapidly shifting to the Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces. He further stated that the enemy, in shifting from large scale operations to small scale terrorist attacks, had tacitly admitted that his goal of winning militarily could not be achieved.

Air Chief Marshal Dawee Chullasapya, the Military Adviser for Thailand, said that the insurgent situation in his country is closely linked with events in South Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. The Air Chief Marshal warned that Chinese Communist road construction from South China through Northern Laos towards Thailand was indicative of Chinese intent to provide support, particularly in arms and equipment, for Communist insurgents in Thailand. He expressed the belief that the Communists wished to establish a Communist regime in Cambodia which could also serve as a base of operations against Thailand. He said it was on this basis that the Royal Thai Government was providing assistance requested by the Cambodian Government. Air Chief Marshal Dawee said that his government has the capability to meet the current internal threat.

The United Kingdom Military Adviser, Air Chief Marshal Sir Brian Burnett, informed the Military Advisers that much work was being done and progress was being made in working out, with the Commonwealth partners concerned, the new arrangements for a British military presence in Southeast Asia.

The Military Advisers reviewed the plans in the light of the current threat and approved a program of future work by the Military Planning Office to further improve the SEATO's defensive capability.

Highlights Challenges Of 1970s

U.S. Must Maintain 'Credible Deterrence' To Discourage Nuclear Aggression: Gen. Walt

"We must maintain a 'Credible Deterrence' in the form of offensive and defensive systems which will discourage nuclear aggression," General Lewis W. Walt, Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps, told members of the U.S. Naval Academy Association recently.

He said the future will present challenges undreamed of in generations past. "Challenges will arise which will threaten the very foundation of our great Republic," the General noted.

General Walt pointed out some of the challenges that will face our country during the 1970s. He emphasized the vital importance of the youth of the country, their needs and their future responsibilities.

Following are excerpts from General Walt's address:

Throughout our country's history there have been numerous occasions when it has been necessary for our political leaders to make the difficult decision to intervene militarily in low-intensity conflicts which have grown out of hand and which threaten the freedom of an ally, endanger American lives or endanger the vital interests of our Nation. We in the military fully understand that the decision to intervene is not a military decision, but is made at the highest levels of Government. As military men, we can leave the pros and cons of intervention to those in our Government who have the responsibility for such important decisions. For our part, we must be concerned with how best to do the job if and when the decision is made.

Our security in the 1970s will depend to a large degree on our ability to correctly diagnose the potential danger of low-intensity conflicts which may occur throughout the world. If our security is endangered, we must be in a position to take the necessary action to conduct "Crisis Control" operations to confine and control the conflict and to reduce or terminate the crisis. Naturally, we see an important role for the Navy-Marine team in any future projections of American strength abroad. . . .

In the coming years our Defense establishment must continue to provide security for our Nation We must maintain a *"Credible Deterrence"* in the form of offensive and defensive systems which will discourage nuclear aggression. We must maintain a strong, general purpose force capable of meeting a non-nuclear threat; and, as a part of this force, we must have the capability of projecting U.S. strength abroad to limit and control crisis situations.

It is difficult to precisely define the exact nature of future threats to our national security. However, we can be sure that our ability to cope with these threats will depend in large measure on the vigilance and readiness of our Armed Forces and our capability to react to a variety of situations. We accept that the challenges will be great, but we believe we will be equal to what lies ahead.

Yes, the future presents challenges undreamed of in generations past. Challenges will arise which will threaten the very foundation of our great Republic. But it is not necessary to cast far into the future to call forth evidence of those dire threats to our Nation; we have but to look around us.

Today, *here at home* our national heritage is in grave danger. As has happened in the past, there is a very real possibility that our enemies will again misjudge the will of the American people. It may appear to them that our country is losing its health, its vigor, and its fighting spirit as a nation.

If any of our earlier generations returned tonight they would find not only technological achievements, which would overwhelm them but, they would also find *symptoms* of national disease.

—They would find our Nation torn over dissent, demonstrations, and civil disobedience.

—They would find dissention, criminal violence, and riots.

—They would find a modern world in which greed, excessive selfishness, and deteriorating morals are some people's preoccupation.

—They would find a discontented youth without purpose or ideals. Youth unable to accept challenges because they have substituted dangerous drugs for principles.

—They would find some loss of will to fight or make sacrifices for our country. Certainly, the draft dodgers, and dissenters who have avoided their rightful obligations demonstrate this deficiency.

—They would find a lack of pride in our country and its flag. Comfort is offered our enemies—honors are paid to his flag—our flag is desecrated—all while we are at war. There is a lack of appreciation for the sacrifices of our forefathers.

COMMANDERS DIGEST

THIS PUBLICATION CONTAINS OFFICIAL INFORMATION, NEWS AND POLICY, DIRECT FROM WASHINGTON AUTHORIZED SOURCES.

Editor: John C. Becher

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Thousands of Americans loathe these actions. They will not participate in any of the events I have described. Yet by lack of outward interest and because of their apathy, these things continue, while our fighting men prove their dedication and courage over and over again.

Today, I make no attempt to be a prophet of doom, but I have isolated some of the causes of this deterioration and I want to to share them with you.

First, there is a lack of positive leadership extending in some areas of the country.

Second, there is a failure on the part of many of us as parents to teach and discipline our children. We sometimes are more intent on our own personal comforts and pleasures than we are concerned about the character building in our young. Among our rewards for this neglect can be found hippies, rock festivals and drug abuse.

Third, there have been failures on the part of some of our teachers, professors, and college administrators to set proper examples and to discipline our youth.

My answer is not complete—but I see *hope* for the future. The majority of our people, especially our youth, are still good, solid American citizens even though their numbers may be decreasing. I believe we are on the verge of a rising tide of patriotism, awareness and concern on the part of many Americans.

The courageousness recently displayed by our Commander-in-Chief in his stand on Cambodia and Vietnam combined with the support given him by many of our outstanding political leaders is certainly heartening.

Once the symptoms of a disease are recognized the next step is to prescribe treatment.

We must fill the prescription required to cure the ills of our country. This remedy has a few basic ingredients in its mixture and only needs to be applied in good-sized doses.

We don't need the quitters and the sunshine patriots who surfaced when the going got tough in Asia. We need men like our forefathers who endured the winter at Valley Forge and went on to cross the Delaware.

We need selfless courageous leaders who will put the good of the country ahead of their own desires. Such a man was Daniel Webster, who gave up his chance for the Presidency to continue his fight for a better Nation from the halls of Congress.

We need to teach our youth the importance of individual and group discipline. They must be inspired and impressed with their responsibilities as citizens. Somehow, we must imbue the younger generation with a spirit of appreciation of the sacrifices our forefathers made while passing to us the legacy of freedom and liberty we enjoy today. This legacy must not be taken for granted. It is a treasure that must be protected whatever the cost—even our lives if necessary.

Our country and youngsters need to have presented to them challenging programs—programs that will test their ability and strengthen their character.

Our learning institutions need to stop this retreat from reality—our faculties and administrators need to weed out those unwilling to face up to their obligations and responsibilities.

We, as parents, need to be mindful of our duties toward our children.

I need not tell you that our youth are the future of our country. They are the mortar and brick that hold it together—they are the backbone that gives it strength of character—they are the brains and heart that give it the technical knowledge and the fighting spirit to apply it.

If we are to have an all-volunteer fighting force, let's make sure, as we have in the Marine Corps, that it is a force of patriots. I don't believe you can make a soldier-of-fortune's paycheck large enough to induce him to charge a machine gun or to fly a helicopter into unknown jungle terrain—in the middle of the night—in the face of enemy fire to save a wounded Marine, or extract a patrol. To accomplish these things a man must have something inside him. Something that causes him to react to these crises. That something you cannot buy—but through love of God, country and fellow man, you can develop it.

Many of you here tonight have seen this demonstrated in the heat of battle, by both officers and enlisted men of our Navy and Marine Corps. We call it courage, devotion or esprit-de-corps. But whatever you call it, it is what distinguishes a good sailor or Marine and characterizes our Service.

There are many examples of this kind of unselfishness.

We know of the costs and sacrifices associated with our Nation's efforts to preserve the freedom of South Vietnam.

I have pointed up some of the challenges that will face our country during the '70s.

I have emphasized the vital importance of the youth of the country, their needs and their future responsibilities.

I have described the dedication, self-sacrifice and hard work that is required to rid our country of its ills.

There is not room for the disinterested, the arrogant, or the insolently proud.

The ambitious individual seeking to gain some private end will find no room here.

★*Service and dedication to others must be our motto.*

★*Service to the community and guidance for our youth must be our goal.*

Gentlemen—each of us has a job to do.

Our Nation needs our help in fighting our domestic "enemies". Let's get involved—let's signal "Battle Stations" and "Land the Landing Force". Loyalty, dedication, devotion to duty and teamwork are still the most important characteristics of a winning team. Let's get back of our President and give him the support he needs to quarterback our team.

Recognize Servicemen

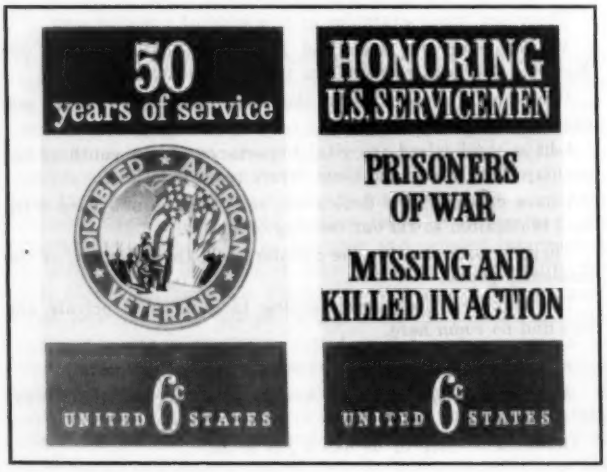
Designs Of Two Stamps Unveiled By Postmaster General Blount

The designs of two postage stamps—one recognizing the contributions of U.S. servicemen, particularly those who are prisoners of war or missing in action—were unveiled by Postmaster General Winton M. Blount Oct. 21.

The second stamp celebrates the 50th Anniversary of the Disabled American Veterans. This service organization, with membership exceeding a quarter million, has aided more than 1.5 million veterans and their families during a half century.

The servicemen's stamp will focus attention on the efforts of the newly-formed National League of Families of American Prisoners of War and Missing in Southeast Asia. This group has appealed to Hanoi to release or at least identify interned servicemen.

Participants in the stamp unveiling ceremony included Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird, Acting Secretary of State John N. Irwin II, Mrs. Michael K. McCuistion, Acting



National Coordinator for the League of Families and Cecil W. Stevenson, National Commander of the Disabled American Veterans (DAV).

Also present were representatives of the Armed Forces, representatives of the State Department and other Government agencies, more than 50 representatives of prisoners of war and missing in action families, American Legion and the DAV.

Each stamp is six-cents. They are expected to be on sale in the near future.

President Nixon, in a letter read at the ceremony by Postmaster General Blount, observed that the unveiling "is further

Postmaster General Blount welcomes Secretary of Defense Laird to ceremony unveiling designs of new postage stamps.

testimony of this Nation's deep gratitude to these brave men. We are forever in their debt. . . .

"I have instructed the Postmaster General to make every effort to see that our prisoners of war receive their mail—and by every effort, I mean, if possible, even going to Hanoi to accomplish that objective."

Mr. Blount assured, "That mandate will be carried out."

Also speaking at the affair, Secretary Laird said, "Thousands upon thousands of these stamps will carry their message promptly around the world. This service to this cause—the cause of these men and the help to their families and their loved ones—can be indeed a real milestone of progress in seeking a solution to this very important and grave problem."

Both stamps were designed by Steven Dohanos, Chairman of the Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee.

STRICOM CHIEF CHECKS C-5—General J. L. Throckmorton, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Strike Command, MacDill AFB, Fla., his aide, Major Gary Lord (background), and Yockheed Executive Vice President Lee Poore leave flight line after touring world's largest airplane—C-5.

Military Doctor Has Influence

Quality Medical Care Will Aid Move Toward All-Volunteer Force

(Continued From Page One)

tary profession, we do not limit that class to those physicians who are skilled in the field of medicine or in the deployment of medical units," Secretary Rousselot said, adding: "We also include those clinical or research specialists who confine their activities to specialty areas, but who understand the problems of the populations they serve, the mission of their Military Service, and the goals of their medical departments."

He said these are the officers the Defense Department must rely on to train and guide the energies of the younger physicians and to provide professional leadership for their departments.

"It is among this class of physicians that we have experienced our greatest difficulties," Secretary Rousselot said.

"In the first instance, we lose too many immediately after the completion of their service obligations for specialty training and, of those who are retained, we lose too many as soon as they reach retirement eligibility."

He recalled how, during his first year in office, the problem of physician retention came under extensive review.

Analysis of studies identified 14 factors which adversely affected retention. They were: instability of assignment, salary, career management, housing, personal freedom, promotions, professional training and continuing education, assignments, professional leadership, family life, prestige, undesirable location of families, quality of medical care, and physician/patient relationship.

Military medical officials recognized that these factors could only be used as general guidelines. After reviewing all of the evidence they defined their objective as: The establishment of necessary statutory authority and policies that will permit military physicians to maintain a standard of living similar to that enjoyed by their civilian contemporaries and to practice their profession in a first class professional milieu.

Secretary Rousselot said his office has

Assistant Secretary Rousselot

directed its efforts toward a number of solutions, including:

- A Defense-wide promotion system for physicians up to grade of colonel, or captain in the Navy, which was established by legislation in 1968.
- Other legislation which permitted continuation pay for officers with over eight years of active service; extended continuation pay in July of this year (1970) to officers with five years of active service; and permitted civilian-trained specialists to count their civilian training time toward the necessary five years of service.

Those are but two of the innovations adopted to remedy the physician retention problem; others are being explored. For example, a solution is being sought to reduce the frequency of reassignments.

"Constant turbulence not only affects the family life of the individuals affected," Secretary Rousselot said, "but also affects the clinicians' effectiveness and the quality of patient care. We must find some solutions. We are trying. We are working very close with the Military Departments to eliminate this and other irritants of a military career as a physician."

Another major goal of Secretary Rousselot's office is the establishment of a medical university within the complex of governmental medical facilities in the Washington, D. C., area.

". . . Using the university as a base, we would be more closely involved with the civilian elements of our professions at home, and with our professional colleagues abroad, hopefully with mutual benefit through the cross-fertilization of ideas and practices," the Secretary said.

Turning to other aspects of health services provided by the military medical men, Secretary Rousselot said he was concerned "about the apparent gap between the quality of care that is received by patients at military medical facilities and the quality of care some of those patients feel that they receive."

He said the "gap" appears to be widest in the outpatient and clinic services, and that it most likely results from experiences of the patients that are unrelated to the quality of treatment they receive. Secretary Rousselot put it this way:

"All of us know only too well that the manner in which a receptionist greets a patient; her tone of voice, her appearance, or her attitude can, in the eyes of the patient, obscure the finest treatment or care by the physician.

"As the specialists who most frequently come into contact with the wives of our young servicemen, you are in a unique position to assist in narrowing the gap between the actual and the perceived quality of care.

"I urge each of you in the Military Services to give special emphasis to the manner in which your subordinates conduct themselves toward your patients.

"If we can improve the attitude of the dependents toward the medical services they receive, we will make a very positive contribution in moving to an all-volunteer armed force and may, in the process, favorably influence retention of physicians as a result of improved patient attitudes."

Secretary Rousselot concluded, "We have made some strides forward, but there is much that remains to be done. With your help and that of your colleagues in other specialties, we shall succeed."

Sec. Laird Announces New Actions To Release More Information

Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird has announced new actions taken recently to accelerate achievement of the Department's objective of making more information available to the general public and the technical community, consistent with national security.

Specific actions taken include:

1. Institution of procedures to assure that only that Defense technology which clearly needs to be protected in the national interest bears a security classification and that such security classifications be retained for the shortest possible time.

This new policy means that security classification decisions will be reached only after consideration of competing advantages and disadvantages. In the past, major emphasis for classification has generally been placed on the possible benefit of the information to potential enemies without consideration of the benefits which could accrue to the United States Government, the industry and domestic community, and our allies through open and effective technology dissemination. Now, both reasons must be considered in making the classification decision.

2. Initiation of a number of programs designed to declassify existing technological information which no longer needs to be classified.

These actions, which will reduce or avoid costs within Defense and industry by eliminating a significant amount of security maintenance expenses, will also make many previously classified technical reports available to the scientific, academic and technical community.

3. Virtual elimination on technical reports of the use of statements which limit distribution of those documents, whether classified or unclassified, to only selected segments of the Government community.

These limiting statements have previously restricted certain documents to small project or special interest groups. The impact of this action can be judged by the number of Defense technical reports now being withheld, because of limiting statements, from the Department of Commerce's National Technical Information Service (NTIS), the primary outlet for Department of Defense technical information to the public. Of the approximately 45,000 Defense technical documents prepared each year, some 17 per cent are withheld for security classification reasons while some 39 per cent are unclassified but withheld because the originator has placed a limitation on the report's distribution.

The net result of these major policy changes will be a revitalization of applying all the factors involved in the Department of Defense security procedures and a more effective transfer of Department of Defense technology within Government and the private sector.

Melvin R. Laird

Secretary Of Defense's Veterans Day Message To The Armed Forces

When our Nation observes Veterans Day this November 11th, all Americans will again pause to honor those who have served in our Armed Forces.

The Armistice that ended World War I was signed 52 years ago, and millions of people around the globe hoped that the close of "the war to end all wars" would begin an era of peace. But aggression's harsh designs in the years that followed dimmed that bright dream of a tranquil world. Today, peace is still our great national objective.

Every veteran, whether he served in war or peace, may be sure that he did his part to insure our freedom for all Americans to enjoy.

On this special day, your fellow citizens can indeed be proud of you, your fortitude in time of hardship and crisis, and above all—your dedication and devotion to duty that continues to secure our birthright of freedom.

President Nixon's Veterans Day Message To The Armed Forces

At 11 a.m., on November 11, 1918, the guns of World War I fell silent. In the 52 years that have followed, our Nation has observed this day first as Armistice Day and now as Veterans Day—in the fervent hope that the time would come when all nations and all peoples would live in peace.

As we again observe Veterans Day, we pay tribute to all veterans of our Armed Forces, our comrades in arms who have served our country in time of war and peace. From the Minutemen at Lexington and the Continentals at Valley Forge to the brave and dedicated fighting men in Vietnam today, they have served and fought valiantly, and many have died for the honor and security of their homeland. They have stood in the midst of war's desolation—often far from home—to stem aggression and protect the weak.

I am sure that all Americans share my deep and heartfelt gratitude for your dedicated service to our country. Your loyalty, courage, and devotion to duty have created a shining example for free men, today and in the future, wherever they may take their stand to defend liberty and independence.

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